



## N. Z. WINNING HOUSING BATTLE

### "Special Areas" Farmers Are Getting A Raw Deal

Paying High Taxes But Have No Say in Determining Policies

#### DILATORY METHODS

"There is no reason to suppose that the Special Areas are doing less than paying their own way. Indeed there is reason to suppose that farmers living in the Special Areas and who still have title to their land are paying for the complete services afforded those areas, or at least there is no more contribution by government funds than to any other municipal area in this province," said Russel Johnston, of Helmsdale, a long-time resident of the Cereal district, in a forceful speech to the C.C.F. convention held at Sedalia, on Thursday of last week.

"If this is not the case the farmers residing in the Special Areas have every reason to believe it is the case as they do not get any accounting of the monies that is paid by them in taxes from the authorities set up under regulations covering the Special

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#### WHO OWNS YOUR OIL?

On page two of this issue is a map of the Edmonton-Leduc Oil Field which clearly shows how completely two great foreign-owned corporations have obtained ownership of the area where the great new strike has taken place. The province gets one barrel out of every eight taken out of the field.

### AUSTRALIA LIKES PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

OTTAWA — "We are well satisfied with government ownership of our railways and aren't thinking of changing," Hon. Edward J. Ward, Australian Minister for Transport and External Territories, told questioning newsmen in Ottawa on August 11 as he arrived for talks with railway officials in this country to compare technical developments in rail transport.

Australia is beginning a post-war program to modernize and standardize her rail services, which are in the main controlled by the state governments. Only about 2% of the railways belong to private companies, chiefly to serve industrial holdings. Mr. Ward emphasized that Australian railways pay their way, though they must still meet heavy interest payments on capital investment. They are a source of revenue to the government as well as a factor in the development of natural resources. "We are a government with a socialist objective," Mr. Ward reminded newsmen here.

Mr. Ward said that native peoples in Papua, New Guinea, New Caledonia, and Nauru, are being freed from indentured labor, and are co-operating in a government program to improve their lot.

### HOLIDAYER SENDS A RADIO DONATION

Even though she is on holiday enjoying the invigorating air of the Atlantic ocean as well as the lovely trees and woodsy spots that abound in the area surrounding her old home in Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia, Miss Edith Patterson of Calgary, doesn't forget that there is an important educational job to be done in Alberta and sends along a money order for \$5.00 for the Radio Fund.

Incidentally Miss Patterson had some interesting experiences on the train journey east and needless to say took advantage of the opportunity to do some educational work for the movement.

#### Gives Him P.W.

Needless to say Miss Patterson had a plentiful supply of C.C.F. literature with her and conversed with various folk on her favorite topic. Near the end of her journey she met on the bus was a young mechanic who found his high wages melted very fast in rent and other necessities. Some articles in Liberty describing the work of the Saskatchewan government interested him very

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### FIRES AND MISSES



A Dutch Marine shoots at a fleeing Indonesian patriot who followed the scorched earth policy and set fire to this sugar refinery. The Indonesian Republic and the Netherlands are considering a U.S. offer of "good services" to bring peace to the war torn nation.

### COLDWELL ON CBC NETWORK AUG. 28

OTTAWA — "Toward a Socialist British Commonwealth" will be the subject of a national broadcast by M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, on August 28 over the CBC network.

Relating his talk to the arrival in Canada of Labor Party delegates from the nations of the British Commonwealth, who will meet with the C.C.F. at a conference in Toronto beginning September 4, Mr. Coldwell will describe the growth of the parties in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Great Britain, and will discuss the importance to world history of a British Commonwealth of socialist nations.

This broadcast will be heard at 9:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Saving Time, August 28.

### Would Put The U.S. Farmers Back On Depression Basis

WASHINGTON — Powerful forces in this country are mobilizing to take from farmers many of the benefits they gained through legislation during the last 15 years.

According to Senator John L. Sparkman (Dem. Ala.), they "want to put agriculture back in the dophouse of depression," under the guise of economy.

Speaking at the unveiling of a monument to the late Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, a great friend of the cotton farmer, Sparkman declared:

"Of all the follies this nation could commit, few would be greater than to permit this reversal to occur."

### Problem Is Being Met Effectively

Labor Government Takes Initiative in Providing Homes At Low Rentals

HAS 23,000 TENANTS

By MAURICE KITCHING

C.P.A. Correspondent

WELLINGTON, N.Z.—As in most other countries, the fighting men who returned to N.Z. after the war to settle down in civilian life found themselves up against one of the toughest problems of peace—house hunting.

But they were lucky (or sensible) in having elected themselves a Labor government, which is now in its 12th consecutive year of office. This Government has tackled the housing problem in a forthright manner that has brought results. Houses are being built at the rate of 9000 a year (New Zealand's population is hardly more than a million) and the rate is increasing.

This building program is not just a postwar effort. It was begun long before the war, shortly after Labor was first elected. The housing shortage was a legacy from the previous Conservative government, and but for the war would have been wiped out by now.

72,000 Homes

Despite all wartime holdups, caused by the sending overseas of great numbers of New Zealand's manpower and large quantities of her building material, house building never entirely stopped

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### "Prairie Outlook" To Be Discussed By Radio Speakers

"Prairie Outlook" will be the topic discussed by a Trades and Labor Congress of Canada speaker in the CBC "Labor and Business Take Stock" series on Wednesday, August 27, at 9:15 p.m. M.D.T.

### U. S. Co-op, Labor Leaders Coming To Toronto Meeting

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE SEPT. 6

OTTAWA — (C.P.A.) — Leaders of the labor and co-operative forces of the United States will be in Toronto on September 6 and 7, to join in a special session of the Commonwealth Conference of Labor Parties being sponsored by the C.C.F. in Canada.

Those who will gather for this unique meeting of British Commonwealth and U.S. progressive forces, include the delegates of the Australian, British, New Zealand and South African Labor parties, the C.C.F., and special guests:

Hugo Ernst, General President, Hotel and Restaurant Employee's Union (A.F.L.); Patrick E. Gorman, Sec.-Treas., Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America (A.F.L.); J. Lovestone, head of the International Relations Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing David Dubinsky, union president; Ralph Helstein, International President, United Packinghouse Workers (C.I.O.); E. R. Bowen, retired Executive Secretary, Co-operative League of U.S.A.; M. W. Brown, International Presi-

dent, International Association of Machinists; Walter Reuther, International President, United Automobile Workers; George Addis, Secretary-Treasurer, United Automobile Workers; Emile Rive, International President, Textile Workers of America (C.I.O.); Samuel Wolchok, President, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers of America; W. G.

(Continued on Page 8)

### 880 DIE DAILY IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON.—Death continues to ride the highways. During June an average of 880 persons lost their lives daily in traffic accidents, it is revealed by the National Safety Council.

In the first half of the year fatalities due to automobile mishaps totaled 14,480. Although high, that figure is 9 per cent below the casualty rate in the same period a year ago.



### PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

One day a while ago a man came to my office to ask me if I had a copy of a book called "Secret Societies and Subversive Movements," by Nesta H. Webster. No, I hadn't. He said he would like to get a copy because he had been down to the provincial library in the Parliament Buildings and Mrs. Gostick, the librarian, had strongly recommended the book. Well, that made me interested, too. So I got a copy. I don't know why I had not obtained it before, because it had been advertised in the Social Creditor and recommended as "must" reading, and try to get all that stuff. Maybe it was the \$5.00 a copy that contributed to my neglect of this particular piece of literary uplift. But anyway, I have it now. And it's the real thing. I can understand why the Social Credit propagandists recommend it. For the same reason that Christians recommend the Bible. It ("Secret Societies", not the Bible) is the source of the present day Social Credit "party line". Indeed, I have found passages in the book which have been repeated almost word for word in the writings of Major Douglas in his latest books and in The Social Creditor. The man does not even bother to change the language.

\* \* \*

The theme of the book is that the Masonic Order, to which most of it is devoted, and other secret societies, are major instruments, along with Socialism, in the perpetration of the "world plot". But it is more than that. It is also a statement of belief on the part of the writer and this, too, has

(Continued on page 8)

# Oil and Farming Don't Mix

By J. E. COOK

PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

**P**ROBABLY no where else in Alberta could there have been more costly dislocation in the development of an oil field than in the Leduc area. A first-class farming community, in which most of the present residents were born, and in the building of which so many have taken an interested and consciously important part, it is now required for purposes that does not lend itself to farming or even to comfortable, pleasant, home life.

Lying along the south side of the Saskatchewan River, a deep black soil over a yellow clay subsoil, it has proven itself a particularly good farming area with a record of no crop failures.

## People Aroused

That the men and women who have built this community are an important factor to be reckoned with, is becoming more and more evident. Organization of a Surface Rights Protective Association, working in close conjunction with the A.F.U., and a determined fight by the C.C.F. to prevent alienation of the tremendous wealth soon to flow from this field into the familiar exploitation channels of so-called free private enterprise, is focusing public attention on the criminal sanction of such special privilege to foreign corporations by the government of Alberta.

## Meet Cabinet

Following a meeting at Calgary a week ago and a meeting of the A.F.U. Board, a committee of the A.F.U. and Surface Rights Protective Association met a committee of the provincial cabinet this week. Resolutions demanding proper remuneration for farmer owners, as well as increased royalties for the people of Alberta were promised consideration by a cabinet committee, composed of Premier Manning, Hon. N. E. Tanner, and Hon. Bruce MacMillan, R. H. Boutilier, secretary of the A.F.U. said.

## \$75 An Acre

The resolution passed at the Calgary meeting and based on the formula used by the Board of Arbitration, i.e. \$75 per acre, with 50% for inconvenience and servitude, plus one-third for compulsory taking, met more or less

favorable reaction from the cabinet committee, it was reported.

This formula will apply where the farm owner wishes to sell, and might still be the basis of a hearing before the Board of Arbitration as to whether the figure of \$75 per acre is high enough in view of the fact that land in the area has on occasions sold as high as \$100 for farm purposes.

The question of pipelines becomes a problem to add to well acreage and roadways needed, and it daily becomes more evident that this land is likely to have little value left for farm purposes. Because of the intensive search now being conducted all across the province the matter is of very wide interest.

## Heritage of the People

Because of the unusual amount of freehold mineral rights in the Leduc area the whole question of ownership of the oil is brought into prominence.

No proper settlement may be made on a basis of gamble. There is a definite amount of oil to come from the ground and it will have a definite value. It is the heritage and the property of the people. It may be processed, and will be, by arrangement negotiated by the representatives of the people. Such negotiations and their terms will be closely watched by all Albertans and Canadians because of the precedent that will be established. There is plenty of grounds to suppose that other similar areas rich in oil will be found in other parts of the province.

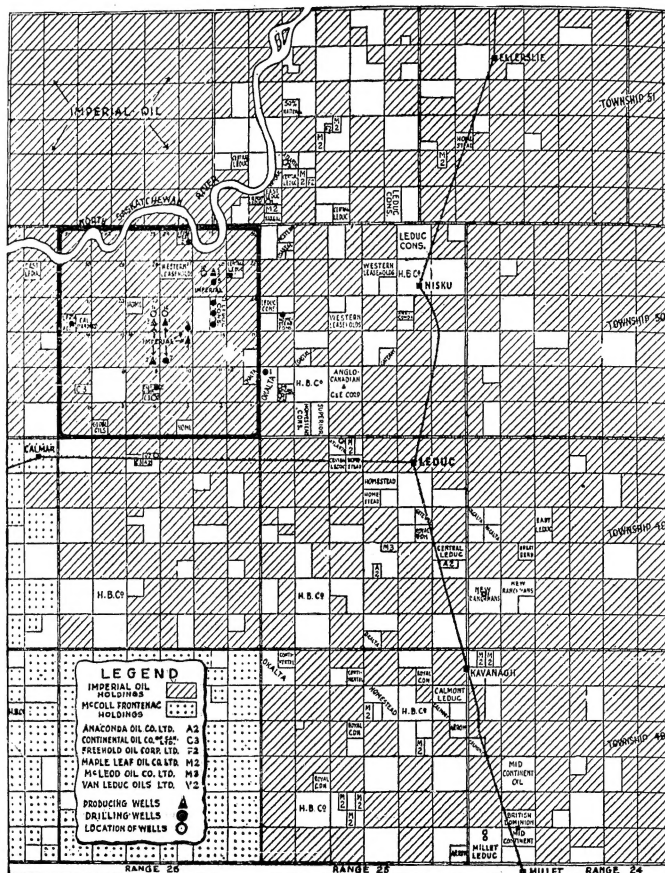
Developments in the whole field as well as in the areas under drilling by McColl-Frontenac and independent groups lent themselves to a flurry of share price changes last week.

## A Big Field

Actions by the recognized oil companies in far-reaching plans clinches the belief that this is a big field. It is not known yet how far the present deposit extends in either a north-westerly or south-easterly direction. Any attempt on the part of government officials or company to play down the importance and the tremendous wealth potential will be viewed with quick suspicion.

As custodians of the wealth of the people the government of Al-

## Here's Who Owns Your Oil



The above map issued by the statistical branch of James Richardson and Sons, shows the holdings of oil companies in the Edmonton-Leduc oil field. The predominance of ownership by the Imperial Oil Company (Standard) and McColl-Frontenac (Texaco) is clearly shown.

berta has the duty, and the opportunity, to protect for the people of Alberta the great cultural heritage, on which foundation only can credit of any kind, monetary or social, be based.

From holes in the ground in the next twenty to fifty years will flow a stream of wealth almost beyond realization. In the Alberta power potential, hydro or coal, in the timber and in the

lakes there is perhaps even greater wealth.

Alberta people need never be heavily taxed or lacking in social services if ownership by the people is more than a snide phrase.

# Trade Crash Coming?

By Lorne Ingle

National C.C.F. Research Secretary

**I**N THE first quarter of 1947, the United States exported goods and services to the world at a rate which would amount to \$20 billion on an annual basis, but it imported goods and services at an annual rate of only \$8 billion. Thus, there is a gap of \$12 billion.



Ultimately, the goods which a nation imports can only be paid for by exports of a similar value. The United States can keep on sending to the nations of the world goods worth \$20 billion annually only if it imports from those nations goods worth \$20 billion, or unless it is prepared to make up any difference by means of either loans or gifts. At present there is a \$12 billion gap in United States foreign trade which is not being met by either loans or gifts or imports. Nations all over the world have been drawing on their reserves of United States dollars and those reserves have delayed the crisis, but the reserves cannot last forever.

Cut Imports from United States

Already, many nations, including Sweden, Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and others, as well as Great Britain, have taken steps to cut their imports from the United States because they could find no way of paying for them. Other nations, including Canada, will have to follow suit.

During the war, the excess of American exports over imports was made possible largely by the operation of lend-lease. In the post-war period the same financial accomplishment has been achieved through huge United States contributions through UNRRA, and by loans to Britain, France, Italy, etc. Now, however, lend-lease is at an end, UNRRA has ceased to function, and no new loans are being made. There is no way left for the nations of the world to obtain the dollars they need to pay for American goods. In ordinary times, they might be able to pay for American imports by exports, but the productive resources of the world have been ravaged by war and the world's ability to produce goods cannot be recovered overnight. It is by no means certain that this recovery in itself would

solve the problem, because America would not necessarily buy the goods that the rest of the world had to sell. That's capitalism. If production outside the United States could recover, however, the world would not be so dependent on American goods and the present crisis would not be so important to nations other than the United States.

## U.S. Prosperity Threatened

The present volume of American exports is a major factor in maintaining the current U.S. prosperity. If the nations of the world are forced to cut down their purchases of American goods to the value of the goods that America is buying it will mean a reduction of \$12 billion in American export sales. This could and would bring on a severe economic crisis in the United States. Unless something is done to enable the world to continue purchasing American goods on the present scale there will be a glut of those goods on the world markets. Prices will slump and factories will close.

Harold Stassen, a leading candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1948 has

even proposed that for the next 10 years the United States earmark 10% of its annual production for distribution among the world's needy peoples. His idea is that, unless the United States helps to build up the rest of the world the United States itself will sink to the level of those now living in want.

## Canada Also Hit

Canada is not quite so hard hit by the crisis as the rest of the world. Our productive capacity was actually increased during the war. But, like the rest of the world, we are importing more U.S.

goods today than we can pay for. The dollar crisis will not hit Canada quite as soon as it did Britain but it will still come. Canada built up a wartime kitty of \$1 1/2 billion U.S. dollars and we have been drawing on this reserve in exactly the same way that Britain has been drawing on her American loan. The rise in American prices has lowered the value of this reserve in the same way that it lowered the value of the U.S. loan to Britain. In the first five months of this year Canada bought \$400 million more American goods than we were able to

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## Union Doings

By ED. SARMAN

Our Labor Correspondent

At time of writing the most important doings is the lockout of Teamsters Local 514, by MacCosham's and Western Cartage and Storage Companies.

On the night of Monday, August 18th at 11:30 p.m., MacCosham's night shift loaders were told that there would be no loading that night. The next morning the Western Cartage men found the doors locked against them. The Union immediately threw a picket line at both places, the C.N.R. and C.P.R. sheds.

On the initiative of Government officials the union met with the representatives of the two companies at 6 p.m. on Monday, in an effort to settle the year-long dispute by negotiation. The best offer that the union could get was 75c an hour for September 1st, a nickel raise. Bro. Gordon Cushing, who was present at the negotiations, pointed out that the union's demand of 85c per hour would only be in keeping with the federal government's cost of living index. In 1939, the cost of living of the average family was considered to be approximately \$1,472.00, or approximately 60c per hour. The transfer companies were paying 45c. Since then the cost of living has increased 36 points. Figure it out for yourself!

### Declare a Lockout

But though the employers had asked for a clear-cut formula that would explain the logic of the union's demands, and though Brother Cushing gave it, the companies stuck to their previous position. Anticipating a strike, we convinced that a strike would eventually take place, they declared a lockout.

On the morning of Thursday August 14th, the union called out on strike the drivers of Alberta Motor Express and Transfer, strengthening the picket lines by fifteen men. The Union had hoped that would not be necessary, but the companies insistence on ordering the men to cross the picket lines made any other course impossible.

### Picket Line Firm

The picket-line is firm. A trickle of freight passed through however, and the Union will take steps to strengthen the picketing. Drivers of other companies are, at time of writing, holding meetings to determine the best means and ways of assisting the men win the fight. Though orderly, the picket line has proved effective so far. If the boys are able to grow in strength as fast as the companies think of new forms of fighting, if the union can, by its orderly aggressiveness, instill the spirit of unity among the drivers in the city, and by its patient firmness hold the present extent of public support, there is no question of who will win.

### Unity Creates Unity

The fight here is a special example of the old labor proverb that unity creates unity. Support for the union came from the most surprising places. Some drivers told their boss they would not cross the picket line and in at least one case the driver was fired, then re-hired as though on second thought. One group of newly organized drivers demanded that the union call them out the next morning. On further study it was agreed that the wisest thing to do was to watch, for the time being at least. The union will demand the opening of negotiations with two more companies with which we are certified. Another group of drivers was certified on the first day of the lockout.

### Fine Leaders

Another inspiring factor is the upsurge of leaders from the ranks of the union, which is only a year old. There is no shortage of strike leadership. Some men, it seems are born leaders. In this case every man is a leader!

Special mention should be made (Continued on Page 6)

## The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

### COSTS MONEY TO PLEAD EDUCATION CASE

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: In your issue of Aug. 9th I noticed a letter from "Parent" of Barhead about the unsatisfactory state of affairs of rural education in the Province. The letter goes on to ask, "What has happened to the Alberta Educational Council?"

Possibly "Parent" does not understand the situation. The Alberta Education Council is made up of some 25 participating organizations. A campaign was arranged during the session of the legislature to stir up public opinion to impress upon the members of the legislature the urging of the Government to make greater contribution to primary and secondary education. The result was a substantial increase but not the 50% for which they pressed.

"Parent" evidently has not realized that such a campaign entails much expense. These expenses were kept at as low a figure as possible as all those who gave much time to the work did so with only out-of-pocket expenses save a small honorarium to the secretary.

The money used was grants from various organizations in sympathy with the appeal. It is the Council's intention to continue the campaign at the vital time this year if funds are available. To make it continuous is impossible.

Yours,  
HENRY E. SPENCER,  
President, Alberta Educational Council.  
Edgerton, Alberta.

### ASKS BOLD POLICY

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: As Mr. J. E. Cook has indicated in a recent article, Alberta people are loyal to bold leadership, but are "quick to act when governments have fallen into orthodox or conservative practice." Because this is true I should like to see the C.C.F. oil program give a lot more stress to our ultimate objective of complete public ownership of Alberta oil.

For years socialists have been pointing out that this is not only financially possible, but financially desirable.

For years we have been proclaiming that the oil situation is one of the outstanding examples of capitalistic waste and inefficiency, with oil purchasers being forced to pay for many superfluous wells and vast unnecessary sales expenses, as well as for the high profits.

For years we have scoffed at the idea that monopolies can be broken by the encouragement of "independent competing" companies. The boys have found out long ago that it doesn't pay to compete where prices are concerned.

And lately we have been heaping scorn on the S.C. idea of government "competition" with private enterprise.

These principles of ours are all sound. Let us not change our tune now. When the people of Alberta turn to the C.C.F. they will be demanding the complete rest of such things as oil capitalism. They will be in no mood for a capitalist-socialist hybrid.

Let our leadership be bold. Let us be proud and emphatic concerning our final objectives. There is no room here for the equivalent of a left-wing Liberal party.

H. E. Bronson Jr.

Cherhill.

### "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR"

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: It was rather thought-provoking to read in the People's Weekly Mr. Roper's account of

his visit to the Acadia-Coronation constituency.

Yes, indeed, those people had to be good to stick it out through the years of drought and depression. Was it surprising that the mothers—caught hope, not from the sparkling diamonds of the cloudless night skies, but from the "will of the wisp" of twenty-five dollars a month to each member of the family?

But your friends had evidently not been caught by the false light and yet they had stuck it out. Why? To this puzzling question you supply the answer—"The Johnstons, the Bylers, the Smiths and the Thorntons"—"they're the salt of the earth." Like Lot's wife on the plains of Sodom and Gomorrah they had undergone a subtle chemical transformation which precluded flight.

But judging from "special farm dinners" and general peppiness these people are now prosperous. Why? To this second puzzling question you offer no answer. It is possible that the present provincial government has administered those very difficult special areas with efficiency? Extensive cheap leases, community pastures, enlarged school units, municipal hospitals, a palatial old man's home, and now at last, gravelled highways. A liberal federal government has provided assistance in the construction of dams or dug-outs and in years of crop-failures, drought bonuses.

Ironically enough the international gods of war have been indirectly responsible for the high prices now received for farm produce and livestock. And even in the case of the mothers the "will of the wisp" has faded away in the sunlight of Father Allowances from our bachelor Prime Minister King.

With their cups so overflowing with blessings, what more can you offer the inhabitants of the special areas?

An Old Prairie Salt.

Chinook.

## U.S. PROGRESSIVES BACK DEMOCRATS

By CHARLES PADDOCK

DETROIT (CPA).—Any

chance to launch a broad new party with non-communist sponsorship for the 1948 U. S. elections has now passed. In fact, such anti-Stalinist specialists as the New Leader are now saying that the only people who are talking about a new party are the communists.

The Liberal party of New York, which since its formation has looked toward a nation-wide new party, seems now to have practically moved into the Democratic party. Its new chairman, A. A. Berle, has declared his intention of bringing the Liberal party definitely into the Democratic fold for



1948.

Berle said recently that all the new party talk was coming from "the Thirteenth street headquarters of the Communist party." This abandonment of independent political action to Henry Wallace and the communists was sharply criticized by Socialist party leaders, who pointed out that there is widespread demand for a new party, which may go by default to a communist-controlled party if the genuinely progressive forces fail to take the field.

## The Country Woman

H. ZELLA SPENCER

"SELF-PRaise is no recommendation" we have often been told. However that does not seem to be the policy usually adopted by political parties and political papers. Theirs seem exactly the opposite and they grow fulsome in their comments. As it is so generally adopted it must be pleasing or profitable. Possibly its effect may not go beyond the faithful but I think they too agree that it is more pleasing to get praise from an interested outsider. Today I am in the happy position of being able to pass on a bit which perhaps some of you may not have read. This comment is from the Ottawa Citizen, which, as you know, is not a C.C.F. paper but it is a paper that takes a very lively interest in what is taking place "On the Hill".

In an editorial regarding the closing of this wordy third session of the 20th Parliament of Canada it makes comment about its regrettable failure to spend sufficient time on the discussion of some of the very important subjects of today on the new Labor bill, the reform of the election act, on the consideration of the radio committee's report, on the redistribution of constituencies. It then added, "Soundest criticism came from the smaller C.C.F. group" and further added, "If any opposition party gained in public favor because of the season's proceedings it was the C.C.F."

Someone may say it is easy to criticize. It very often is, but there are different types of criticism and different motives for offering it. When it is done only for the sake of disagreeing or for putting in time or, as we have sometimes noted it in both Parliament and Legislatures, for the sake of making a name for the individual speaker, then it cannot be praised. But sound criticism which shows that time and thought and study have been

given to the subject under discussion, is invaluable.

It should be a matter of pride with us to find ourselves associated with these men and women—and a matter of congratulation that we have helped them. While we may not have been directly responsible for sending them there, yet we know we have been of help and are of help in our support and encouragement.

Too often the man who has been elected to our parliaments and legislatures is the man who is there because he can slap his fellow man on the back. Consideration has not been given to his record of time and thought and study given to community and wider interests or of his knowledge of public affairs.

We sincerely hope we shall always send representatives who will give sound appraisement of the work in our Legislatures and in Parliament and naturally we hope that the time will come when they will be the ones who will be formulating considered policies for others to criticize.

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## LABOR DIRECTORY

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Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 34—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, D. O. Roberts, 9611 83rd Avenue, Sec. 1, 10352 15th Street, phone 3957 80th Avenue, phone 33916; Sec. 2—President, J. Flower, 10352 15th Street, phone 11937; Deliv. Sec. 1, J. Lidsky, 10764 95th Street, phone 33941.

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, J. A. Logan, 415 Jasper Avenue; Fin. Sec'y, L. D. Pollard, 9225 101A Ave. Rec.-Sec'y, W. H. Stanton, 12065 94

Street, Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11832 25A Street, Business Agent

Garment Workers of America No. 120, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labour Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 8345 16th Ave. Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. Smith, c/o G.W.G. Co.

Fire Fighters, No. 208, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 1414 103th St., Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Young, 15111 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.



# PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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## THE JOURNAL IS ANNOYED

THE announcement that the Independents, who officially announced their own political death a couple of months ago, have shown signs of a resurrection, has caused some amusement in most quarters. But the *Edmonton Journal* is annoyed.

The *Journal* was among those who could have claimed parentage of the Independent baby in 1940. At that time the Social Crediters were still regarded as dangerous by the millionaire press. But by 1944 the *Journal* knew, as well as the C.C.F., that the once outwardly-radical Social Credit government had become completely Tory.

So in 1944 the *Journal* abandoned its Independent baby on the Social Credit doorstep, first having strangled it with faint praise. Social Credit had lost its radicalness and was now safe, said the *Journal*, and since it was the only party which could beat the C.C.F. it urged former Independent supporters to back the government to keep the C.C.F. out.

It happened as the *Journal* wished. Since then it has become even more pleased with the Tory policies of the government. It had welcomed the announced demise of the Independents two months ago. It showed marked annoyance the other day when it was suggested that there may still be Independent candidates in the field in the next election. The *Journal* left little room for doubt that it will support the government when the election comes.

This is significant because (1) the *Journal* has never supported any but a Tory party and (2) the *Journal* has never supported any party or policy which is not opposed to the best interests of the farmers and workers of Alberta.

When an alleged "progressive" political party or government gets the support of the millionaire press it should lose the support of the people.

## DEPENDS ON WHERE YOU LIVE

IF you are a Social Creditor you decide on which government is responsible for old age pensions and such things, depending on where you are doing your talking. In the Alberta legislature, for example, Social Credit members are all for greatly increased pensions—to be paid by the federal government. They pass a resolution each session to that effect.

But down in Ontario and Quebec, where the Union of Electors is the Social Credit organization, it is different.

The Program of the Union of Electors, as published in its official organ, the *Voice of the Electors*, calls for a \$20 a month dividend to everyone and a \$60 pension at sixty. But not from the federal government.

Says the *Voice of the Electors*: "The provincial government is responsible for social security and temporal welfare of the population of the province. It is, therefore, to the provincial government that the Union of Electors must apply for a dividend to all and a pension to the aged and incapacitated."

But that's in Ontario and Quebec where the Union of Electors is not the government of the province. In Alberta they want higher pensions too. But they should come from the federal government!

## SPECIAL AREAS

A COMBINATION of depression and drought along the eastern side of the province taking in much of the constituencies of Acadia-Coronation, Hand Hills, and Bow Valley-Empress brought residents of those areas into an administrative set-up called Special Areas, established in 1934.

The first policy was one of depopulation. Thousands of families moved out on a basis of free freight and left behind the work of years. Re-grassing was necessary and was carried out by government policy. It is likely that the remaining population can be maintained on a dry farming basis. But a scattered population means expensive schools, telephones and difficult social and community life.

There is no richer land anywhere when water is provided and it is vital that there should be no unnecessary delay in providing an adequate scheme for this area. In the meantime there is much can be done by small scale irrigation that should be done.

Here are people who have fought a good fight and are entitled to more than political consideration. The area is represented by two cabinet ministers. There are four areas of administration with centres at Consort, Oyen, Hanna and Lomond.

There are three members of the Board appointed by the government and an advisory committee elected by the people of the district. There is a lot of dissatisfaction with the lack of autonomy, and a growing feeling that the residents of the area are not receiving comparative treatment.

## THE THIRD COLUMN

ALMOST 100%

Christian Science Monitor:

"New Zealand stands high among electrically minded countries. The last 30 years have seen an enormous development in generation of the water power with which the Dominion is so abundantly endowed, until today the supply from this source is 443,131 kilowatts. The first of the big generating stations to be built by the State was completed in 1915. It produced 4,500 kilowatts. In 1946 the total output of State hydroplants was 413,910 kilowatts. Add to this figure the production of power by stations owned by public authorities, and a few private plants, and the total Dominion production was 530,547 kilowatts.

"The coverage by electrical power is very high. It is estimated that power is available to 97.95 per cent of the people of the Dominion, a very striking figure when it is understood that a population of 1,750,000 is distributed over 103,000 square miles, and that this is primarily a farming society."



THEY'RE ENVOIOUS

A. A. Cross in Country Guide:

"The C.C.F. are the lucky ones. They have M. J. Coldwell for leader. He's solid with his followers. A real statesman, both parties might well look at him wistfully. Quite a few Liberals wish he would cross over and lead them. Quite a few Conservatives wish they had a man as good."



SAVINGS SLUMP

Christian Science Monitor,

July 23:

"Because of high prices, national savings have been dropping while installment credit rose. People have been saving less and borrowing more. Annual rate of personal savings was 35 billions in 1944; now it is down to \$11 billions.

"According to Mr. Truman's latest economic report to Congress, consumers now are saving less than 7 per cent of their disposable income; spending more than 93 per cent. This is in spectacular contrast to a savings percentage of 24.4 in 1944. But back in 1944 there was little to buy, the President's economists point out. Although the rate is way down today, and may be dangerous if the present trend continues, it is still above the average rate of 4.5 per cent in 1935-39 (when, however, there were 7,000,000 unemployed)."



MORE IN ASYLUMS THAN UNIVERSITIES

Toronto Star, June 16, 1947:

"While only three per cent of our young people can go to university, about four per cent go to the lunatic asylum each year," William Irvine, C.C.F. member for Cariboo, B.C., told the Bathurst St. United church forum on June 15.

"Considering the relative meagre of socialism and capitalism, the forum was told by Mr. Irvine that 'socialism was cradled and born in the economic, social and political tragedy of capitalism and today is advancing in every country in the world.

"It is a philosophy which believes that exploitation of one man by another should stop. It believes in an overall maximum production program planned to provide the social needs of all the community.

"Prior to the war only 25 per cent of Canadian people could afford to pay for a doctor in an emergency," he said. "We are all democratic to the point we should have a ballot at 21, but not to the point that everyone should have breakfast every morning in the year."

## - FOOTPRINTS -

The Time Is Now  
By J. P. GRIFFIN

"Give me thy heart."

The teachers of personal salvation correctly emphasize the necessity of complete surrender to the Divine will. We cannot be "saved" by mental reservations. Nor can one become a great musician by mastering every key except C Major for example, or an accountant by using every means of calculation but addition. Nor will "thy kingdom come" until "the whole is leavened."

So it is true that a balanced personality can only be built on wholeness in ideals, religion and achievement, is it not equally true that society should be thus balanced too. If no one can be saved by only accepting the teachings of Jesus on Sundays, how can society be redeemed by only practicing the golden rule at Christmas?

If "any one who says he loves God and hates his brother is a liar," how can a society be Christian that hates the Hutterites, the Japanese, or the Jews? If "religion pure and undefiled" means to care for the widow and orphan in their trouble, then how sound is an economy that builds atomic bombs while children suffer from rickets?

Industry has a lot of well trained parrots who say that we must keep religion out of politics. In the same breath they will tell how rotten politics is. What else do they expect? These poor dupes who frighten people by claiming that socialism will take away people's religion from them, at the same time insist that religion shall

be kept out of politics where it is sorely needed. How can politics be anything but rotten if we take all religion out of it?

There are also the noisy blackbirds who say that we cannot mix religion and business. Fancy a Chamber of Commerce taking upon itself the role of the Suffering Servant. How shocking that would be! Imagine a bank keeping the ten commandments. How obviously ridiculous that is!

Then there are the chattering magpies who insist that there can be no common religion in society. Every man's religion they say is his own affair. So it is too. But we can have a common basis for the expression of our personal religion that we can all accept. If we keep religion out of the polling booth, the dance hall, and the cocktail party, why should we be surprised at the busy law courts, or at juvenile delinquency?

And the crowing absurdity lies here. These High Priests of Industry who call us the godless materialists, are the very ones who insist on keeping God out of those areas from which he is so conspicuously absent today. Politics, Business and Society.

But we the Socialists will never rest until the love of God in man is proclaimed, accepted, and practised in every sphere of human activity. We actually intend to get the teachings of Jesus acted upon in the House of Commons and the Alberta legislature.

What a surprise to someone that is going to be!

## Good Government

J. E. COOK,

President, Alberta C.C.F.

THE C.C.F. has never been in office as the government in Alberta. Being in opposition is a very simple thing. It is very easy to criticize and it is even easier to believe that such criticisms are constructive and should be heeded by people who elect governments, if not by the government itself.

It is even easy to find in government the things that we like and claim that our side does these things naturally. But it is just as easy for a government to fall into the same position, and quote comparisons as excuse for failure to give good government.



Particularly it is true that governments which have grown old are good at excuses and comparisons. It is, perhaps, a little unfair for opposition groups to criticize harshly and too continuously but it is the very base of poor government to have its responsible members pointing to failure elsewhere as an excuse for lack of initiative, fairness and good judgment in matters of government at home.

Rank and file C.C.F. members seem very sensitive about any possible unfairness in criticism. We have been receiving letters from members suggesting that we should be constructive and advocate the plans and policies of the C.C.F. in the *People's Weekly*, in radio broadcasts and in speeches at public meetings. And the C.C.F. has a worthwhile story to tell. But it is difficult to demonstrate except by comparison and to cite what has already been done in other places.

Such situations are quite often not too relative.

Sensitive to Criticism

The present government of Alberta is particularly sensitive to criticism. Not only to criticism but even to suggestions that have obvious merit. From the premier

down through the cabinet and the back benches, resentment swells when any outside body dares to suggest that there is something better.

A Wide Arc

It is hardly a reasonable position either because no government in Canada has swung in such a wide arc in the opinion of outside observers. In 1936 it was a movement of the left, a crusade against the Big Shots. In 1940 it was in the throes of internal rebellion and the big question was one of party discipline while warding off a determined attack by the so-called Independents, without doubt a combination of all the rightist movements in Alberta.

By 1940 the Alberta government, with the apparent sanction of most of its popular following, had consolidated its position in respect to this rightist opposition of 1940. The position then was, at the best, that the middle right had consolidated with the extreme right to oppose any advance by the C.C.F. the recognized political movement of economic reform. The crusade had become one against socialism.

Can't Decide

The amazing thing is that many of the adherents of the movement who saw it as an economic crusade, conducted with religious fervor, permeated with religious background and bolstered by biblical parable and quotation in 1935, are still in the process of trying to determine whether Social Credit is a movement of the left, of the right, based on economics or biblical prophecy, or plain anti, or whether it is a political movement at all.

In the meantime for practical (political) purposes it seems to serve well to claim results as a "good government." It will not be too long before Alberta people will have to make a definite decision. The C.C.F. seems at this date to be the only possible political alternative to the present government and the choice is so narrow. Extent of social change

(Continued on Page 7)



## CAN SUE BOSS FOR USING FUNDS TO BREAK STRIKE

### N.Y. COURT RULES

WASHINGTON. — Executives who squander a corporation's funds on "union-busting" can be sued for damages by the stockholders.

That significant ruling has been made by the New York State Court of Appeals in an investors' suit against the management of Remington-Rand, Inc., which has a long record of anti-labor activities.

The litigation grew out of the violent campaign launched by James H. Rand, Jr., president of the company, and his associates on the board of directors, to smash a Machinists' strike back in the late '30s.

The corporation spent vast sums on the notorious "Mohawk Valley Formula" in an effort to break the walkout. The formula included use of costly newspaper "ads," professional strikebreakers, labor spies, phony "citizens' committees" and other methods to mobilize "back-to-work" movements.

### Millions Wasted

Published estimates put the cost of that campaign at over \$1,000,000, and, in addition, Rand eventually had to reinstate 4,000 discharged strikers, with back pay running into several millions more.

## Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll Are Proud Parents

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Driscoll are the proud parents of a son born at the Royal Alexandra hospital. Mr. Driscoll is a member of the C.C.F. Provincial Board for the Jasper-Edson federal constituency.

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Captain of a youthful cricket team (to new resident): "Will you join our cricket club, sir?"  
New resident: "Well, really I'm afraid I know absolutely nothing about the game, I couldn't do anything except umpire."

# Municipal Taxpayer Out in Cold

Radio Address by Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A.  
Provincial Leader

IF YOU had a dispute with a neighbor, and it had to be taken to court, what would you think if the judge appointed to try the case turned out to be the very fellow with whom you had the dispute. Of course you say such a thing couldn't happen. But couldn't it?

Last winter in our series of radio talks we called attention very sharply to the manner in which the municipal taxpayer in this province was being made by the provincial government to pay for services not paid for by the municipal taxpayers of other provinces.

For example, Mothers' allowances. Municipal taxpayers in Alberta bear twenty-five per cent of that load. In no other province do they pay any part of it.

Old Age Pensions: Alberta municipal taxpayers pay ten per cent. In only one other province, Manitoba, do the municipal taxpayers pay any part of old age pensions.

Indigent relief, which includes hospital bills and keep of indigents in mental institutions: Alberta municipal taxpayers pay the whole shot. In Saskatchewan the province pays fifty per cent and in B.C. eighty per cent.

So it goes, all along the line.

### One Sided Affair

Well, the C.C.F., along with the Alberta Association of Rural Municipalities, demanded a change in this condition. So the government announced in the Speech from the Throne in the 1947 session, that it was going to carry out a survey of provincial-municipal relations with a view to bringing about greater equity in the tax structure. As the session went on we became suspicious that the survey would be a very one-sided affair. And so, on March 11th, Mr. Liesemer and I moved the following resolution in the legislature:

C.C.F. Resolution  
"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Assembly the survey of Provincial - Municipal relations forecast in the Speech from the Throne, should be conducted by a body having representation from the Alberta Union of Mun-

icipalities and the Alberta Association of Rural Municipalities, as well as the government, with an independent chairman."

### Taxpayer Out in Cold

In other words we wanted the municipal taxpayers to have representation on the body making the survey. But that was what the government did not want. It defeated our resolution, with all of its yes-men shouting "No!" at the top of their lungs. So it seemed apparent then that the so-called survey would be one conducted by the government for the government, with the municipal taxpayer left out in the cold.

### Appoint Own Deputy

And that is how it has turned out. The government has appointed its own Deputy-Minister of Municipal Affairs to make the survey.

Now when the federal government was dealing with the provinces in connection with the tax agreements, suppose Prime Minister King had said: "We recognize the need of some adjustment between the Dominion and the provinces, and we are going to appoint our deputy minister of finance to say what those adjustments will be." What a howl would have gone up from the provincial governments! And rightly so. But the federal government didn't do that. It called the provinces into a conference. The adjustments were made with all the provinces represented. And that's what should have been done in the case of the provinces and the municipalities.

### Shabby Treatment

The municipal taxpayers wanted a representative survey. They wanted to have some say about the financial relations between the province and the municipalities. Their demand was turned down as flat as was our resolution in the legislature asking for a representative survey. The case of the municipal taxpayer versus the provincial government is to be tried with an employee of the government acting as judge. We think that's a shabby way to treat the municipal taxpayer. He should be represented on the commission.

## SEE CO-OP STORES AS LABOR POLICY

### IN GREAT BRITAIN

OTTAWA (CPA) — Retail stores are far more likely to be Co-operative than state-owned in the new British economy, according to the trend of thinking outlined at a recent congress in Brighton by G. L. Perkins, president of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.

"The Co-operative Movement is ready to collaborate with the Labor Government. There is no reason why the Co-operative Movement and Socialism should not travel along parallel lines. But, let us make it clear once and for all that the Co-operative Movement has no intention of merging the economic organization it has created, or the principles and traditions which it upholds, with State or municipal activity in the spheres in which it has concerned itself as any substitute for co-operative action."

Co-ops in Retail Field  
Says an editorial in the "Co-operative Review," Manchester, England:

"The superior efficiency of co-operative retail services over any State or municipal organization is indeed the principal reason for its assistance on its preservation. The Labor Party is well aware of the limitations of various forms of popular ownership and control, and wisely has tabbed no proposals for collectivizing retail consumer services. The Government

indeed has no mandate for any major change in retail consumer supplies; and those speculating on the possibility of socialist enterprise in retail fields are advised to search the Labor Party's program upon which the election was fought and won.

### Equal Partner

"The Co-operative Union is an equal partner in the National Council of Labor, a body which surveys all important policy pronouncements of the great democratic movements, and because of this close association, the Co-operative Union is likely to be the first to know when any departure of the retail trade is under consideration. No such proposals are before either the Co-operative Movement or the Labor Party."

Professor: "Have I had my afternoon nap yet, dear?"  
Wife: "Certainly, dear, you just woke up."

Professor: "I thought so, but I wasn't certain whether I'd been asleep or just dreamed it."

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## Cook And Burke Speakers at C.C.F. Meeting, Sedalia

J. E. Cook, C.C.F. Provincial President and John Burke, president of the Edmonton C.C.F., were guest speakers at the Acadia-Coronation Constituency Association convention held at Sedalia on Thursday, August 14. Other speakers were Russell Johnston, and Ralph Thornton, president of the Association. Warren Byler, Oyen, is secretary-treasurer of the Acadia-Coronation organization, with W. J. Smith of Naco acting as organizer. Matters of interest and policy were discussed at length by the delegates.

## 3 DELEGATES FROM S. AFRICA COMING

### TO TORONTO MEETING

OTTAWA (CPA)—Three delegates from South Africa and one from Australia complete the roster of delegates to attend the second Commonwealth conference of socialist parties in Toronto on September 4.

Named by the South African party are D. R. Osborn, Alec Hepple and J. R. Sullivan. From Australia will come the Labor Party's General Secretary, Honorable P. J. Kennelly, M.L.C., who is minister of public works and electrical undertakings in the state government of Victoria.

Mr. Kennelly was elected by a referendum among the party members, to serve as delegate to the conference. In a vote conducted for this purpose, he won over John Stuart, secretary of the New South Wales Labor Party, and Dorothy Tanney, West Australian Senator.

Word has been received at Woodsworth House, C.C.F. national headquarters in Ottawa, that a second representative from Australia, H. V. Ewart, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, may be in Canada to attend some of the conference sessions.

### British and N.Z. Delegates

Britain and New Zealand delegates will also arrive in Canada within the next few weeks.

Canada's own delegates to the Toronto gathering will be M. J. Coldwell, national leader; F. R. Scott, national chairman; Angus MacInnis, national vice-chairman; David Lewis, national secretary; Mrs. D. G. Steeves, B.C. vice-president; Elmer E. Roper, Alberta provincial leader, and C. H. Millard, national council member and national director of the United Steelworkers of America.

### Alternatives

Alternatives listed to attend the sessions for the C.C.F. include: Guy Desaulniers, Clarence Gillis, C. M. A. Grube, Carlyle King, Stanley Knowles, P. E. Wright, F. A. Brevin and E. B. Jolliffe. All were selected by the C.C.F. National Council.

Five of these delegates will renew their acquaintance with Commonwealth comrades. Coldwell, Scott, Lewis, Wright and Gillis represented the C.C.F. at the first Commonwealth Conference of Labor parties, in England in 1944.

## CANADIAN ARMS USED BY DUTCH IN EAST INDIES

OTTAWA. — Canadian tanks, guns, armored cars, rifles and other military equipment were utilized by the Dutch against the Indonesians in Sumatra and Java, it is disclosed here.

These war materials were sold to The Netherlands government by Canada for approximately \$7,000,000, as surplus, after V-E Day in 1945. Later, they were shipped to the Dutch East Indies.

When the Canadian army overseas started to dispose of its unneeded equipment, Holland was the "chief customer." The Netherlands government was equipping four divisions for immediate dispatch to the East Indies.

Dutch troops were given intensive training for many months by Canadian instructors in Holland and Germany.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE OF William Alfred Boyle, late of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, Retired.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named William Alfred Boyle, who died on the 30th day of June, A.D., 1947, are required to file with the Solicitors for the Executor, Cairns, Ross, Wilson & Wallbridge, 24 Dominion Bank Chambers, Edmonton, Alberta, by the 23rd day of October, 1947, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to his knowledge.

DATED This 16th day of August, A.D., 1947.

CAIRNS, ROSS, WILSON  
& WALLBRIDGE  
Solicitors for the Executor,  
24 Dominion Bank Chambers  
Edmonton, Alberta.

### APPLICATION FOR A CHANGE OF NAME

CANADA  
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Notice is hereby given of the following application to the Provincial Secretary under the provisions of The Change of Name Act:

I, NELLIE STROMETSKI, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, Sales Clerk, hereby make application under the provisions of The Change of Name Act for a change of name as follows:

From my present name Nellie Strometski to Nancy Strome.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of August, A.D., 1947, at Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta.

SIGNED by the above  
named applicant in the  
presence of:

E. B. WILSON.

NELLIE STROMETSKI.

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# Slanting Results Against Labor In Public Opinion Polls

By SUSAN BELL,

Labor Economist and Arbitrator, (Buffalo, N.Y.), in "Ideas for Action"

**P**UBLIC opinion polls make a great show of being impartial. But it is now known that these polls are definitely anti-labor. Dr. Arthur Kornhauser's startling study for the Bureau of Applied Social Research clearly proves this bias (Public Opinion Quarterly, Winter, 1946-47).

**Three of a Kind**  
Study of the 156 labor questions asked by the seven leading public opinion agencies (Gallup Poll, Elmo Roper "Fortune" Survey, Opinion Research Corporation, Psychological Corporation, National Opinion Research Center, Iowa Poll and Minnesota Poll) during 1940-45 revealed three ways in which polls slant the results against labor:

**1—Choice of Subject**—Questions about labor usually discuss a side of labor that the public likes least. If questions were asked about other aspects of unions we would have a different impression of the public's attitude towards labor.

**2—Wording of Questions**—The poll agencies ask questions in such a manner that they do not get the true feelings of the person questioned. He is led to give an anti-labor opinion, which he may not hold at all.

**3—Interpretation**—Results of polls are not reported fairly. The conclusions and the explanations of the findings lean constantly to the anti-labor side.

**What Shade of Black?**  
Poll questions mainly concern

themselves with what is wrong with unions and what people think about strikes. Of the 156 labor questions, only eight involved the more favorable sides of labor activity. But 81 were concerned with faults of unions or proposed legislation against them.

Few questions are asked which suggest that unions protect the interests of the common people more than big business. No questions refer to what unions have achieved for their members.

A mass of poll questions on the few undesirable sides of labor will get anti-labor answers. To be continually asked what shade of black the unions are, soon convinces you that unions are some shade of black.

## Loaded Questions

The question "How many unions are run with absolute honesty?" contains an anti-labor conclusion. "Absolute honesty" is a very high standard for business firms or unions, but this question was actually asked by one of the polls. It is one example of the "threw ways in which questions are set up to make people give unfavorable answers.

The use of questions on whether or not the piecework system of wage payments is good shows another anti-labor method. An incomplete description of piecework was given for those who did not know the term—"workers are paid for what they actually turn out"—but no mention was made of the strong labor case against piecework. Such a technical point should not be asked of laymen unless they get a more adequate explanation.

Of all the labor questions answered, only four were worded in a manner which might tend to get a pro-labor answer, which 80 to 90 were slanted to obtain an anti-labor response.

**Facts vs. Interpretation**  
In the interpretation and reporting of results, the serious errors are almost always in an anti-labor direction.

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## Long Hours Don't Make For Efficiency

**WASHINGTON**—What organized labor has been saying for years—namely, that efficiency drops as working hours are lengthened—was confirmed in a significant study just completed by the United States Department of Labor.

Ewan Clague, commissioner of labor statistics, released results of the study, conducted at 34 varied plants for prolonged periods during and after the war.

The survey demonstrated, Clague said, that "the five-day week and eight-hour day tend to yield better results in terms of efficiency, absenteeism and working injuries than do longer daily and weekly hours."

Above 40 hours, the law of "diminishing returns" begins to function, he declared. Productivity drops off, absenteeism increases and accidents on the job go up, he pointed out.

He cited one plant where the injury rate jumped up 50 per cent when hours were increased from 40 to 48 a week.

During the war, he said, "overriding emphasis was on output at any cost." With Uncle Sam footing the bill, many plants extended working hours to record levels—but the Department's studies showed that the excess hours were largely a waste.

For instance, Clague told a large forge shop where wartime working hours were boosted to 50 a week, and then to 58. Those last eight hours turned out to be a "blank," since production at 58 hours was no greater than 50 and, in fact, would have dropped lower had not the plant gone back to the shorter schedule.

**Hours Rise, Output Falls**  
Clague also told of a shell manufacturing plant which "produced only slightly more during a

60 and 66 hour week than it had at 40 hours." A 44-hour week would have yielded at least as much output as 66 in that plant, he said.

Generally, the effect on efficiency was worse when daily hours were extended to 9, 10 or 11, than when the work week was extended by another day of eight hours, Clague explained.

Another finding was that the first day of the week—"Blue Monday"—was usually low on production, but that output climbed thereafter, reaching a peak on Wednesdays and Thursdays, with a slight drop on Friday. However, where daily hours were lengthened, that normal midweek "spurt" in production flattened out, the study disclosed.

Whether a work-week of less than 40 hours would be still more efficient was left an open question. Clague said the investigators didn't go into that phase.

## 35 P.C. RISE IN COST OF LIVING

**OTTAWA**—During June, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Cost-of-Living "index" went up still another "point," to 135.9, showing a rise of about 35 per cent since before the war.

Housewives who buy the necessities of life are doubtful that the "index" reveals the full actual rise.

However, the index does show that prices are rising far faster now than during the war. In the first six months of this year, alone, it went up 8.9 per cent.

At the beginning of July, the index of food prices stood at 159.8, compared to 144.2 at the same time last year. During the same one-year period, the clothing price index rose from 126.4 to 143.2.

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## Crash Coming?

(Continued from Page 2)

pay for. And our U.S. dollar reserve was decreased by that amount. In the same period a year ago the deficit was only \$138 million dollars. Canada has been able to stretch her fund of U.S. dollars some through the help of the British.

**Canada Leaning on Britain**  
While helping Canadians to import luxury goods the United Kingdom has cut its own U.S. imports to the bone. M. J. Colwell, National C.C.F. leader, in a recent statement called for a halt to this disgraceful situation. Canada must not increase the load of the hard-pressed British in this unjust way.

Our U.S. dollar reserves are dwindling. Sooner or later, Canada will have either to seek an American loan or impose some restrictions on luxury goods imported from the United States. Few Canadians will want to borrow. Our course is clear, even though unpleasant.

## Uncle Sam Ends Up Year With Surplus Of \$754,000,000

**WASHINGTON**—Uncle Sam closed his books on July 31 with a surplus of \$754,000,000, the first in 17 years and the second largest in history. Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder said this was made possible "by the untiring economy efforts of President Truman."

## Union Doings

(Continued from Page Three)

of several, including the picket captain, Bros. Cyril Smyth, who really knows what he is doing; Glen Pope from MacCosham's, a member of the policy committee; of Geo. "Red" Hall, another policy committee member, one of the Western drivers; of Tommy Shaw also from Western, of Johnny Woroschuk and Andy Ogden from the MacCosham group. These men are proof that labor can always find its own leaders... and from its own ranks.

Over the week-end the officers of the Edmonton and Calgary locals of the union met in conference, together with G. G. Cushing, secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labor. Bob Scott and Y. D. Daniels, the Calgary leaders, after their conference with the Edmonton officers left for Lethbridge and Calgary. A special meeting of Calgary truck drivers has been called for Wednesday. It will be addressed by a delegation of Edmonton strikers.

On Monday the employers and the union officers, together with Gordon Cushing met with Mr. K. A. Pugh, secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry. Up to the time of writing the employers have not made an offer, so that more than probably the strike lockout will still be on when the 1st of September is reached. It is hoped, nevertheless, that in the meantime the employers will come to their senses and make it possible to settle the dispute.

"I'm sorry, madam," said the attendant at the movie, "but you can't take the dog into the theatre."

"How absurd," protested the woman. "What harm can pictures do a little dog like this?"

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## A BIT OF Nonsense

Two sourpuss farmers liked to grumble at each other.

"Never did I see hay grow so short as mine did this summer," sighed one.

"You think yours is short," answered the other. "I had to lather mine to mow it."

Willie was doing penance in the corner.

"I can't help it if I'm not perfect," he sighed. "I never heard of but one perfect boy, anyway."

"Who was that?" asked his mother, thinking to point a moral. "Dad," came the silencing reply, "when he was little."

"I have a terrible toothache and want something to cure it." "Now, you don't need any medicine. I had a toothache yesterday and my loving wife kissed me and so consoled me that the pain soon passed away. Why don't you try the same?"

"It's a good idea. Is your wife at home now?"

Desperate month-old golfer: "And yet there must be worse golfers than I am!"

Friend: "Yes, but they don't play."

Wife: "I think married men should wear something to show they're married."

Husband: "I do — this shiny suit."

A visitor at the Capitol was accompanied by his small son. The little boy watched from the gallery when the House came to order.

"Why did the minister pray for all those men, Pop?"

"He didn't. He looked them over and prayed for the country."

### C.C.F. RADIO TALKS

Grande Prairie, CFCG,

7:15 p.m. Wednesday.

Edmonton, CJCA, 10:15 p.m.

Saturday.

Calgary, CFAC, 6:15 p.m.

Saturday.

Lethbridge, CJOC, 6:00 p.m.

Saturday.

Invite your friends and neighbors to listen in to these five-minute talks each week.

## Playtime Picketline



Although these kids are picketing for playing they aren't playing at picketing. It all began after a Los Angeles housewife complained to the cops about the noisy neighborhood children. As fast as you can say "strike," the youngsters held a meeting and decided to use labor's time-honored weapon—the picketline.

## G. D. H. Cole's New Book:

"THE INTELLIGENT MAN'S GUIDE TO THE POST-WAR WORLD."

THE many people in this country whose ideas of political economy have been shaped by the writer of "The Intelligent Man's Guide Through World Chaos" will learn with great interest that G. D. H. Cole, Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory, Oxford University, has just completed an extensive new study entitled "The Intelligent Man's Guide to the Post-War World."

The scope of the work is indicated in the prospectus, just received at Woodsword House Library in Ottawa, which poses this question for the reader:

"What political or economic issues are there—whether exclusively British (if there are any) or world issues—about which I am

unable to make up my mind because I am without the necessary knowledge or understanding? Economic planning perhaps? Booms, slumps, the trade cycle? The British balance of payments and the American loan? A wages policy? Housing? The future of Germany? Soviet foreign policy? Palestine? UNO? Morals—or the absence of them—in politics?"

### Covers Wide Field

For Professor Cole's book, which has been several years in preparation, deals with all of these. Apart from the maps, tables and index, it contains close on half a million words. A mere listing of the topics covered requires more space than can be given here. The post-war world is analyzed from America to Malaya, and from "the current conceptions of world law" to "a consideration of the framework of institutions needed for successful community living in the twentieth century."

The prospectus, from Victor Gollancz, Convent Garden, London, comments:

### Creating Public Opinions

"In spite of all our present difficulties, the greatest hope for the world's future is to be found in that combination of liberty and community which, no doubt with much fumbling and a good deal of moral weakness, we are establishing in this island. But the success or failure of an experiment as great as anything in the history of the world depends ultimately on informed public opinion. Whether read from cover to cover or used as an encyclopedia, this book of Professor Cole's will be of the greatest value in creating such an opinion—and, by reason of its clear analysis, should be as useful to political opponents as to political friends."

Many Canadians will consider the price (£21s. in England), a worthwhile investment. The "Intelligent Man's Guide to the Post-War World" is expected to be on sale in September and may be ordered from the People's Weekly Book Shop.

### LIGHTNING RODS

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## Men Drink Water

By Clifford E. Lee

NO WONDER superstition links water with the supernatural and primitive peoples have their water gods and sacred wells. It is vital to man and its provision for him is almost as miraculous and inscrutable as the existence of man himself. His living has been governed by its availability and his progress can be measured by his accomplishments in satisfying his need of it. He became civilized in proportion to the degree by which he took water where he wanted it instead of taking himself where the water was.

The first wells occurred when both men and lower animals scooped shallow depressions in dried river bottoms when drought made the water sink in the sand. It is interesting to speculate on the thought processes or the accidents which led men to dig for water far from lakes and rivers. But there were genuine wells lined with fine brickwork at least five thousand years ago.

Where water was scarce it was a source of strife, its possession the reward of victory. That is human nature and it could hardly be expected to be different under those circumstances. Control of water supplies was once as important as today a sure supply of oil. Where water is plentiful we do not fight for it at the tap. Yet essentially human nature is as it was when communities were wiped out to secure access to water. The difference is merely that our water supply is plentiful. In this lies the simple Socialist answer to some of the strife which may end in atomic war tomorrow.

Strangely the desert Arab has a strong social consciousness in respect to water. He will give a drink to anyone. He may intend to slit the traveller's throat the next instant but he will give him a drink first. Water is from God, he says, you may not withhold it. Thus a religious belief may outweigh the human nature of even a cutthroat.

### Community Water Systems

The Romans had the earliest well organized community water systems. They used lead pipes and force pumps before the birth of Christ. Much of Canada is still two thousand years behind them.

Plymouth had one of the first water systems in England, towards the end of the 16th century. It is interesting as an early public enterprise and because of its association with Sir Francis Drake. Sir Francis was the admiral who gave England command of the seas incidental to the business of using piracy to build an empire for himself. When such a man, yesterday or today, interests himself in public works the inside story is likely to be an interesting one.

### "Pulled The Strings"

Sir Francis Drake was a Member of Parliament as well as a member of Plymouth when the question of water supply came up. As an M.P. he is reported to have "pulled the strings" and entertained the right people. As a consequence the bill passed which allowed the city to appropriate, with compensation, the

land required and to dig the ditch which diverted the river to the city.

The records show that Drake got the equivalent of about \$10,000 for his services in the matter. Apart from his civic office it is not clear what those services were as he was not the contractor. The records also show payments for wine and also for expenses of a picnic for aldermen's wives. Today it could be night clubs and chorus girls. Such is progress.

Drake, had he lived today, would be regarded by many with admiration and envy as a "smart operator." He secured the mill-rights on the leat or canal that diverted the river water. Other mill-owners, left without current for their water wheels, presented a bill of damages. But it failed to pass the investigating committee. The chairman of the committee which heard their grievances was Drake himself! Thus the 1590 history of Plymouth's waterworks reads a bit like the 1947 history of Alberta hotels and auto insurance companies.

To this day the opening of the water system is celebrated annually in Plymouth. Officials drink "to the pious memory of Sir Francis Drake." We, also, are like that about some of our deceased empire builders about whom it is irrelevant to ask "whose empire?"

## Good Government

(Continued from page 4)

possible in a government entity as circumscribed as a province is a matter of debate, but a new social order must be one in which the purpose of government is changed if there is to be a change. Within limitations that may be established as much in a province as in a country.

### Parity of Opportunity

Good government calls for recognition of the need for control of industry in the interests of people, no special privilege, organization for the widest possible production for purposes of distribution for use, co-operative activity for co-operative relations one with another, and the utmost guarantee of the greatest possible independence and liberty for the individual, compatible with the same to the other fellow. In short it means parity in opportunity and privilege.

It seems difficult to square any such intent with support of the profit economy, free private enterprise, exploitation of natural resources, and a basic policy of "all the traffic will bear" in respect to taxes and profits. The C.C.F. is a co-operative concept and believes that the basis of good government is one in which public property must be publicly owned, and operated in the interests of the public to the end that there may be more individuals with more private property. That must be a test good government in any calculation.

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## PERSONAL STUFF "Special Areas"

(Continued from page 1)

been adopted without qualification by Major Douglas and his Canadian echoes. It is out and out fascism. For example, this: "As far as this country (Britain) is concerned I am convinced that only a great national movement can save us from destruction—a movement in which men of all classes and above all of the working class will take part. Fascism triumphed in Italy because it was not, as it has been absurdly represented, a reactionary movement, but because it was essentially democratic and progressive, because by appealing to the noblest instincts in human nature, to patriotism and self-sacrifice, it rallied all elements in a disorganized and disunited nation around the standard of a common cause". That, brother, is what the Social Credit says is "must" reading if you want to know what Social Credit stands for. It is what is being recommended by the provincial librarian to people who visit our provincial library which you pay taxes to maintain.

It is not surprising that a movement which believes that fascism appealed to "the noblest instincts in human nature" should also be opposed to the secret ballot, the universal franchise and the free operation of political parties. Major Douglas wrote in *The Social Credit* that Lincoln's definition of democracy, "government of the people, by the people, for the people" is "a tale told by an idiot all noise and fury, signifying nothing". He said "the condition of the world in general and Great Britain in particular has deteriorated in proportion to the extension of the ballot box". That they therefore should not be deprived of any of the rights of responsible citizenship, found support from members of the audience.

But it was always a major feature of the fascist technique to accuse others of something you were doing all the time yourself. And so the Social Credit fascists spend their time trying to convince the public that a movement like the C.C.F. is undemocratic. As if they cared anything about democracy! Social Credit, officially and definitely, is a fascist movement, anti-democratic, totalitarian. No one who reads the Social Credit literature, like the book mentioned above, can come to any other conclusion. Ah! but aren't they "Christian"? So was Mussolini. "Mussolini found that a purely secular ideal was not enough", says the book recommended by our provincial librarian, "and that the spirit of religious fervour was necessary to defeat the spirit of materialism and destruction." If Mussolini and fascism were "Christian", so is Social Credit.

(Continued from page 1)

Areas," said Mr. Johnston. "The information that is available would seem to point to the fact that not only are we paying our way but a considerable surplus has been built up over the years that has accrued to the credit of these areas. It was from these surpluses and further taxation that the cabinet 'found a way' to pretend that free hospitals at Cereal, Oyen, Hanna and Consort were being offered for the special service of residents. Actually, it would seem that these hospitals are made possible by surplus funds of the Special Areas and by taxation of the land that is still privately owned in the area, plus crop share payments. Taxes are almost as high as in any previous period.

**No Autonomy**  
"There has never been a detailed statement offered to the residents as in the case of ratepayers of an ordinary municipal district," he said. "No one in this area is offered information that is current and complete and though we do elect a member to the Special Areas Board, it no longer can be doubted that residents of this area are in no adequate sense permitted autonomy of policy or action. The whole area is under the complete domination and control of the appointees of the government."

**Complete Dictatorship**  
That conditions in the Special Areas amount to almost complete dictatorship on matters of social and economic policy within those areas was agreed. The people within the Area are not doing less than people outside the Area and are not getting anything in the way of particular help from the funds of people outside the Area. That they therefore should not be deprived of any of the rights of responsible citizenship, found support from members of the audience.

**Government Won't Act**  
Ralph Thornton, President of the Acadia-Coronation C.C.F. Constituency Association, spoke of the dilatory methods of the provincial government in respect to water. There are hundreds of farms in the area that might easily have a large individual measure of irrigation if the government would mobilize a few bulldozers and power shovels to make the building of dams possible, he said.

**Fine Demonstration**  
Mr. Thornton has demonstrated in his own case what can be done in this regard. He has seven acres of orchard in the very heart of the dry area where he produces up to two tons of fruit per year. In addition he has from two small reservoirs watered a field of grain that will produce a better than average crop. It is not necessary, he says, to wait for a complete scheme of irrigation to provide a satisfactory interim relief for the drought area that would completely change the farming picture there. However, Mr. Thornton, estimates he has spent more than one year of his life following four horses and a freeso.

**Strongly Resented**  
Much resentment was voiced in respect to the action of the Alberta government last year in sup-

plying lists to the Elevators, by farmers in arrears for seed and feed advances back to 1937-38. In Saskatchewan the settlement has been made on a basis of 50% of the original debt. In Alberta interest has been added at 6% and the debt cut to 60%. In special cases settlement has been made on a ruling of the Agricultural Debt Adjustment Board. But last year all wheat delivery over five bushels per acre was under automatic seizure, with elevator agents instructed to collect. Further dissatisfaction was expressed that this ruling did not seem to apply to all elevators alike.

**Denial of Rights**  
"What is happening to electors of the Special Areas is a denial of individual rights and as such should be fought to the last ditch," Ray Massam said. "It seems that we have lost our autonomy in local matters although we have paid our way like other residents of the province. We should demand special aid if we are to be treated differently from other areas. It is time this whole matter was made the subject of study and action."

## U.S. Co-op, Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

Loveless, Executive Secretary, Vermont Co-operative Council; and from Canada: A. B. MacDonald, General Secretary, Co-operative Union of Canada; J. E. McGuire, National Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Congress of Labor; Samuel Baron, Canadian Director, Textile Workers of America (C.I.O.); J. McKenzie, Canadian District Representative, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America; Norman S. Dowd, Executive Secretary, Canadian Congress of Labor.

**Topics of Mutual Interest**  
relations between the Commonwealth labor and co-operative forces and those of the United States, will be discussed informally at the gathering. It is the first occasion of its kind, and U.S. delegates have expressed pleasure at the opportunity of exchanging views with American progressive leaders.

The American and Canadian special guests will attend the conference banquet at the Royal York hotel on Saturday, September 6. The following week, on September 15 and 16, the delegates from Australia, Britain, New Zealand and South Africa will visit in Ottawa. The High Commissioners for these countries have expressed the wish to entertain the party during their stay in the capital.

## SASKATCHEWAN GETS STAFF FOR MENTAL HOMES

REGINA. — No difficulty is being experienced by the Department of Public Health in engaging able young men and women to staff Saskatchewan's two mental hospitals.

Dr. D. G. McKerracher, commissioner of mental services, said recently that, "despite current high employment levels, an eligible list has been set up for the North Battleford hospital, where the staff is now up to full strength." Applicants for positions will be notified when vacancies occur.

A number of vacancies, however, are still available for psychiatric workers at the Weyburn hospital, the commissioner said. The positions are open to young persons with education of grade 11 or better, with an age-minimum of 18. Successful candidates are given staff positions on salary and enter a three-year training course leading to a diploma. A salary range with a maximum of \$156 per month is offered.

Applications for these positions should be addressed to the Public Service Commission, Regina.

## Problem Is

(Continued from page 1)

in N.Z. In 2½ years of Labor administration permits have been issued for the building of 72,000 houses.

The Government is solving the housing problem in a twofold way: by making low-interest loans available to people to build their own homes, and by having state-mental houses and flats (apartments) built to rent to the people.

**A Typical Home**  
A typical example of the former type of housing assistance is a home of three bedrooms, a sun-porch, two living-rooms, bathroom, kitchen and laundry, standing on a quarter acre plot in a Wellington suburb. Built with a government loan, it costs the owner in repayments 26 1/2 pence a month on a table mortgage that will make the house and land entirely free to him in 30 years.

An important feature about house building in N.Z. is that it is far from being a state monopoly. Houses built by private builders for private owners exceed by more than two to one the houses built for the state. And even the latter houses are not built by the state but are the work of private contractors.

The importance and usefulness of the Government's contribution to house building in N.Z. lies in the fact that it has built and is now renting to tenants more than 23,000 modern homes which would not have been built if the job had been left entirely to private enterprise.

Most of these homes are individual houses set on their own land. To meet the needs of elderly people, childless couples and unmarried city workers, multi-erected.

**Low Rentals**  
The average area of the detached houses is 1,000 square feet, and the apartments range in area from 400 to 560 square feet. Rentals range from 14 shillings weekly for built-in part flat (bath, sitting room and conveniences) to 42 shillings and 6 pence a week for the largest detached house, of 8 rooms.

**Fully Equipped**  
All of the houses and apartment blocks are fully equipped with modern aids to easy living. Kitchens have numerous bins, cupboards and drawers, a foodsafe, a drying cupboard, a terrazzo sink-top, and an electric or gas cooker. Electricity or gas is used, according to the location, in every dwelling to supply running hot water to kitchen, bathroom and laundry. Every house and flat is wired for electricity, with power outlets in all the principal rooms. In houses the living-rooms have the open fireplace so popular in N.Z.; in apartments electric fireplaces are the rule.

Of the state-mental houses and apartments coming into use (at the rate of hundreds a month) half are reserved for returned servicemen and their families. The other half go to the general public.

The waiting list for state houses contains 50,000 names, but of those, only 21,000 are living in conditions that by New Zealand's high standards are regarded as unsatisfactory. The rest are well housed but would like the government for their landlords because of its cheap rents and good homes.

**Housed 60,000 Families**  
Through its policy of granting low-interest loans to persons wishing to build for themselves and of renting its own specially built houses and apartments the Labor government has housed nearly 60,000 families in the last 11 years. When Labor came to office there was a shortage of more than 35,000 houses. Today this shortage is down to about 21,000, this figure making allowance for the houses condemned or destroyed in the intervening 11 years and for the enormously greater demand for houses, itself created by the Government's housing program. At the present

## SPECIAL TRAINING FOR MENTAL STAFF

IN SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA. — Appointments of Dr. F. Lester Bates, Ed.D., as director of education for the Weyburn Training School, and Fred MacKinnon, B.A., Ed.D., as supervisor of staff training for the Battleford hospital, were announced recently by the Public Service Commission.

Dr. Bates' duties will include setting up a staff training course leading to a diploma in psychiatric nursing, a post-graduate course in mental hygiene, and he will also organize staff instruction on psychological subjects. Training of mentally retarded patients prior to their return to every-day society will come under Dr. Bates supervision.

**Staff Training**  
Because the Battleford hospital deals only with the mentally ill, Mr. MacKinnon's work will be primarily concerned with staff training. He will be directly responsible for the training program which will be essentially the same as that being conducted at the Weyburn institution.

Dr. Bates is a recent graduate from the University of California. While there, he assisted in the organization and administration of a state-wide testing program for freshmen and junior students engineers. He specialized in educational psychology at both the University of California and at the University of Saskatchewan. Dr. Bates is a former principal at Kerrobert public school.

Mr. MacKinnon was born at Saskatoon, and took his B.A. and B.Ed. degrees at the University of Saskatchewan, majoring in educational psychology. He taught school at Strasburg, where he was principal, and latterly has been teaching at City Park Collegiate, Saskatoon.

## Holidayer Sends

(Continued from page 1)

much and Miss Patterson followed up with sample copies of the People's Weekly and other literature.

The five-minute radio chats on four Alberta stations every week are fulfilling a similar mission to that which Miss Patterson carries on by personal contact. You can share in this work by making your contribution to the Radio Fund.

The following are gratefully acknowledged:

Edith Patterson, Calgary, \$5.00; Mr. J. L. Selva, Lacombe, \$1.00; Mr. Ernest Bear, Hinton, \$1.00; Mr. O. Skellid, La Glace, \$1.50; Mr. Henry Young, Millet, \$5.00; Acadia Coronation, \$12.00; A Well Wisher, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pollock, Heatherdown, \$1.00; Rosedale Group, \$2.00; Mr. J. C. Moulton, R.R. 1, Bentley, \$1.00; Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Townsend, Erskine, Alta., \$6.00.

At intersections danger comes from three directions. This is where you should be three times as careful.

rate of progress, the shortage of houses is expected to be overtaken within the next four or five years.

A lot depends on the rate of immigration from Britain. But that is another story.

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